# THE THEATRICAL ROW IN BOSTON

The Hub in a Hubbub Over the Fechter-Wallack Imbroglio.

The Stories of Both the Bloodless Histrionic Warriors as Told to a Herald Correspondent.

Who's to Blame !- "You Pays Your Money

and You Takes Your Choice."

who's to Blaine?—"You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice."

Doeron, Dec. 21, 1870.

The public has not yet ceased to talk about the rumpus between the manager and the actors at the globe theatre. For nearly a week it has been the popular theme of discussion all over Boston, and in remote sections of the country the interest in the affair appears to have been more general than its actual importance seems to justify. It is a weakness of binan nature, however, to revel in just such spicy gossin as this row between Fechter and Wallack and the Chanfraus has been productive of. The volummous correspondence which has been published has, as is welk known, been somewhat of the "you life" description, and, after all suid and done, the community is searcely any wiser after having perseade the winderive letters than before they were paraded before the world. Although the whole row may be regarded as insignificant beyond its effect upon the parties immediately concerned, it is, however, as before intimated, one of the situation between Andry Johnson and Congress, the Fentan invasion of Canana, and a host of other and similar ridiculous but sunsing incleants of this glorious intertent century.

The Globe theater has always been unfortunate, but why it should have been so is an enigma hard to solve. It is one of the finest temples of amusement in the United States, and Mr. Arthur Cheney, the properstor, has always been unfortunate, but why it should have been so is an enigma hard to solve. It is one of the finest temples of amusement in the United States, and Mr. Arthur Cheney, the properstor, has always been unfortunate, but why it should have been so is an enigma hard to solve. It is one of the finest temples of amusement in the United States, and Mr. Arthur Cheney, the properstor, in a single manager of the propersy down than up town. It was started as "Secwyra's theatere," and John II. Belwyn was the manager of the world have been done to receive the manager of the propersy of the propersy down than up town. It was

wyn quarrelled, and the latter had to vamose. Then came the great Fechter, with his name on the bills in large letters as the "sole manager." He com-menced with the beginning of the season, and was determined to show that strong histrionic talent and arst class executive and business ability could be combined in one man, and that one man was Charles Fechter. He engaged his own company, and Mr. Chency gave him full scope and unumited funds to fulfil as promise of "clevating the drama in America." Everything seemed to be lovely and serene at the start; but after a while there were rumors of dissension, on account of what were termed "Fechter's damued Dutch airs." A good many had predicted this at the start, and their ability to foresee coming events was now exempli-First one actor was thrown out, then another. and there was a profusion of profanity from those who remained. Finally something occurwhich caused Fechter to tell Wallack his services were useless, and then it was that the "mill" began in earnest. Also at about this time Mr. Chanfrau, who, with his wife, was of the company, had trouble with Fechter no less serious than the rupture between him and Wallack. Mr. Chanfran said that Fechter had insulted his wife, and added a few words about pulling his nose. Things went on in this lively man-Chency, proved master of the situation. Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau were discharged, and Wallack, although drawing his pay, was not allowed to darken the door at the stare entrance. All these stories were common gossip, and the opinion of the public was generally against Mr. Fechter, and therefore when he resigned the other day a great many were uncharitable enough to rejoice. AN ACCOUNT OF THE ROW BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE THEATRE.

In endeavoring to get at the origin and incidental circumstances of this gigantic misunderstanding between such eminent members of the histrionic cerned, including jalso Mr. Cheney, the proprietor of the theatre. I found him in the "front of the nouse," Monday evening, gazing earnestly upon Fechter's admirable impersonation of Ruy Having indulged in a few preliminary remarks upon other current matters I finally touched upon the one appermost in the public mind, somewhat as foi-

"Oh, they were both wrong. Matters ought to have been harmonized. Fechter had a peculiar manner, offensive to American actors, and Wallack could not put up with it. There ought to have been a com-"I believe, Mr. Cheney, that during all this con-

troversy you have taken no part in it-that is, you have made no public statement." "No: I have never said a word about it in the

papers, and I was opposed to Fechter doing so. The very last thing I said to him the day the Traveller published his card was my utter disapproval of it: but he paid no attention to my request."

"Was there any particular understanding when you engaged Fechter and Wallack as to what kind of business they were to do?"

"Yes, they were to alternate in leading business and I supposed and hoped they would get along good naturedly and harmoniously together, and

good naturedly and harmoniously together, and that I would have a season more successful than I have had. As it is I have not lost any money; neither have I made much."

"Were there Ray particular conditions in Fechier's engagement?"

"yes; he was to play for me not only in Boston, but in New York and Philadelphia, and when ne was away Wallack would have been leading man. If it had not been for this difficulty I should have transferred Fechier to another city in a few days, and then, after a while, brought him back and transferred Wallack and alternazed in this manner during the season."

cransferred Wallack and alternated in this manner during the season."

"I suppose you don't mean to close up the theatre on account of these troubies?"

"No, not much. I hope there will never anything of the kind happen here again, and for what has happened I am not responsible, and therefore I have not much to say about it. I am willing to give you all the information I have, but Fechier and Wallack are better qualified to talk to the public through the press, and you had better see them."

"I guess you are about right, Mr. Cheney, and I will act upon your suggestion in the moraling. Good evening."

will act upon your suggestion in the morning. Good evening."

"Good evening, sir."

"THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. PECHTER.

"Is Mr. Fechter in?" I inquired of the gentlemantly clerk of the St. James. "Tes, sir; please some up your card." This I rannediately did, and the reply was, "Tes! the flexald correspondent to walk right up," and I accordingly walked right up. I found him in quiet securision in an elegant front apartment, surrounded with books, panaphters, newspapers, letters and manuscrips of all descriptions. My reception was cerdial, and when he assured the that he was always glad to see a correspondent of the Heraldo I think the attended came from the most inward recesses of his heart.

"How did you leave things in New York?" he

"How did you leave things in New York?" he nsked.
"Oh, all right. Business has its ups and downs
there as usual," I observed, and then added, by way
of explanation, that my duties on the Herako required me to be more out of New York than in it.
"Ah, ish that so?" was the exclamation, with a

would drop in and have an terminate about reports are true you ought to know as much about it as anybody."

"Ha ha i na! Then Bennett's Herald, I s'pose, wants the whole story. Well, by Jove, that's a capital idea. There's been so much published here and there about this confounded trouble that it's about time the story was told as it is. The Herald is a paper of immense circulation and powerful induence, you know, and it's a devilish good idea to have it told right there.

e, you know, and he's a devicing good deals old right there.

Well, to begin at the beginning, will you please the now your engagement was brought about? I had nearly finished my visit here and was ng back to Europe, when Mr. Cheney came to me asked me if I could find a manager for him. He i he was dissatished with Mr. Selwyn and wanted how if there was anybody that I could recom

mend. I said I would look into the matter, and those it remained. The next day he said to me, "I wish you could come," I said it was impossible, that I had got a leveram from Louden, and if I remained in America even, I had got to refuse four hundred pathods a week in Louden, he away from my family and home, and that I should go back. "Speaking of lerms," sais he, "If you could remain here on the same conditions I could manage that, and would want you to come." He went to New York with me and remained there a day, and there we settled the business. It was very simple."

business. It was very simple"—
"I suppose, Mr. Fechuer, you were to have the sole
management?"
"Octainly. It was understood, of course, that I
would not go there without having this command of
the theare. No prans waste underse."
"In want condition til you find affairs when you
assumed the management of the theare, Mr. Fechter ?"

"On, very loose, very loose indeed, sir. Every-thing seemed to run tisef without any one being re-spossible, and warm I attempted to mangurate a reform and have matters conducted on business principles, there seemed to be an organized ciquo working against me. "I suppose was ever trouble you have found in

Mr. Wallack."

"Notwithstanding that fact, Mr. Cheney still continues to pay aim his \$350 a week, does he not?"

"Yes; the next day, after wallack's imperiment reply, I simply handed it to Mr. Cheney and sust. That is what I have received from Wallack, and of course, as he does not mean to have any other correspondence, and as a noul I discharged aim, you will have to do what you like, and to write him upon the subject. He made a copy of a letter, which he proposed to send to him, and I said it was all right. He told him, as he would have no other correspondence with any but himself, he must say his services were no longer required. Before he has written a letter from that copy he met Wallack at Farker's, and Wallack wanted to know if he was cognizant of the letter he had received from Mr. realise?"

Mr. Cheney replied, "les, every word of it."
Air. Oheney replied, "les, every word of it."
Mr. Wallack "That is all I wanted to know."
Mr. Cheney—"Now you know it."

That was the end of the conversation. I heard no more of Wallack. At the end of the next week he did not even come in for his salary. It was sent to him.

"Mr. Fechter, is it not a fact that Mr. Cheney con-

him.

"Mr. Fechter, is it not a fact that Mr. Chency continued to pay him his salary?"

"Yes, it is. That was a kind of half and half policy which I saw would not do, and I told Mr. Chescy that if he continued it I must 20,"

"I should judge, Ar. Fechter, by the correspondence which Mrs. Chanfrau has caused to be published that you could not have had much to do with her case?"

ished that you could not have had much to do with her case?"

"Why, my dear fellow, I had nothing on earth to do with it. Airs. Chanfrau reduced a part which was assumed to her in a cast made by whise himself, before Mr. Chener, in any dressing room, during the fourth act of 'Hamlet.'"

"Then you did not discharge her, after all, but simply sent her declination of the part assigned her to ar. Cheney, and he dismissed her himself."

"Yes, that is the fact. After sending her refusal I would have nothing more to do with the matter, for if I was not to be manager I would have retired."

"Then it would appear that at that time Mr. Wallack could not have endorsed her conduct, inasmuch as he cast the part for her?"

"No; Mr. Wallack sald she was wrong; that he could not understand her conduct; that if he was asked to do anything (unless it was something that would mar his position) he would do it at once, and said, further, that he thought it was for the interest of all to work for the theatre."

"By the way, Mr. Fechler, how about that gross insuit you are said to have offered to Mrs. Chanfran?"

"There was no truth in that statement. It would

"There was no truth in that statement. It would be rather funny that a lady should have been in-suited, as she alleges, and then ask a favor of the same man for a week's absence, as she did from me. Out of respect to herself she could not have received a favor from a man who had insuited her so grossit."

so grossly."
"You and Mr. Cheney, I suppose, are still on good terms?"

terms?" extrainty. We are the same as brothers. Their attempts to make him a party to their own piot would seem to indicate the contrary. They seek to put aim toward as if he was opposed to me, but, as I have told you, everything done by me was with his entire samotion and approval."
"You have said, air. Fechter, that you found things very toose when you took hold of the management of the theatre. Do you mean that the business department was conducted loosely?"
"Yes; that is precisely what I mean. There were a great many leaks, and when I undertook to stop them of course those affected by a reform were arrayed against me."

rayed against me, "
"I suppose, now, Mr. Fechter, we have gone over about all the ground concerning the difficulties, Yes, I have given you a pretty correct idea of everything."
"And for all of which I am much obliged. Good

"Yes, I have given you a pretty correct idea of everything."
"And for all of which I am much obliged. Good day, sir."
"Good day."
I will add, by way of public information, that at the conclusion of Mr. Fechier's services here, in about three weeks, he will proceed to New York, but it is not certain ne will accept an engagement there at present. His successor in the management of the Globe has not yet been determined upon.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. WALLACK.
I found Mr. Wallack and his accomplished lady at their apartments in Bindien place. Like Fechter, he was giad to see the Herald correspondent and tell him exactly aow matters stood so far as he was able. I was sensible that Wallack shared the public sympathy in these troubles to a perhaps greater extent than Fechter, and knowing too that Wallack must be aware of this face I confers that the little bit of vanity which all human nature possesses might be displayed with the gentleman whom I was about to interview. I was, however, disappointed, for Mr. Wallack, considering the circumstances, was very mild in his aliusions, and if he did believe that Fechter had fained in his entorts to out-Shakspeare Shakspeare he did not say so.

Alter the customary "now do you do" and the "pretty well, I thank you," the conversation naturally turned upon the troubles at the Globe theatre, and Mr. Wallack, in his characteristic, simple and unostentations manner, proceeded to give his version of them. I expected to find in Mr. Wallack something of an Englishman, but in this I was disappointed. I tende dim almost as thoroughbred an American as he was an accom\_lished gentleman. Even in his most enthusiastic conversation about the theatre rumpus his pronuncation was as purely Yankee as if he had been doing his level best before the most critical and appreciative American audience ever seen in New York or Bostom. His accent was totally untike that of the Englishman who came hover in the Hasia and was going 'one in the Harirca; but this fact, however, is really not surprising when it is

and, with the exception of occasional intervals of a year or two, has been here hearly all the time ever since.

As before stated, our conversation very soon turned upon the row between himself and Mr. Fechter, and when the subject was once introduced all other topics were necessarily knored.

"I distike concreversies," Mr. Walfack said, "and this is the first processional one I ever had in my life. And in this case," he added, "I am clinitable enough to believe there may have been a misunderstanding, or, perhaps, to be more definite, I did persuade myself to think so at one time."

"It appears to be a small matter," I said; "but still there is a great public interest manifested as to who is right and who ts wrong."

"Yes, I know that, and I am astonished, too, that the public should attach so much importance to what secure to me a very insignificant matter."

"You concur with me exactly," I replied; "but it is still a singular fact that the people want to know all about it, and I have called to see if you can aid me in giving to the world a correct narrative of all the dimenties, from beginning to end."

"Well," said Mr. Wallack, "this is characteristic of the Herallo, and if you will interrogate I will endeavor to answer,"

"That is all I can reasonably expect," I said, "and to begin with I would like to know about the terms and circumstances of your engagement at the Globe theate."

"My engagement," he said, was consummated with Mr. Selwyn, before the name of the theater was

engagement," he said, was consummated

fagement was entered into as long ago as March. I stated my terms to Mr. Schwyn, who was then the manager, and the representative of Mr. Arthur Change filen and now the proprietor, and the following letter, which has never been published, was

the document of acceptance.—

BOSTON, March 28, 18 0.

MY DEAR WALLACK—Your letter of the 3.th inst. is received, and in answer to it I desire to state that I consider the energy-energy considered on the terms and considerant terrem demicioned, viz:—That you enjage for Selwyn's ticture, Boston, for the next season of forty weeks, the sainty to come you mention, your name to be used for a bench, you walving all right and interest in it, a second therefore to be given you, or which you shad receive a clear baif of the gross receipts after deducting government tax which you togot to accation in your eater and you to dress in room by sourself, and in all new plays produced your continues to be provided by the mains, emeat with the exception, of course, or your own specializes, you to act seven times in the week, if necessary, and any performance beyond that to be paid

This, I believe, covers everything, for I believe nothing can possiny occur to realier our boaners relations ics harmonious than the friendly ones which have existed (I nope) between yourcelf and yours ancerely,

JOHN H. SELWYN.

Immediately subsequent to the foregoing engagement selwin was displaced by the appointment of feedier as manager, out the engagement was railed by both thency and feedier; but in regard to the line of business Wallack was to do there appears to have been no very clear understanding, and hence, perhaps, the reason of so much consequent misunderstanding.

to have been no very clear understanding, and hence, perhaps, the raison of so much consequent misunderstanding.

"I supposed," Wallack told your correspondent in the lateryew, "that I was to do the parts for which I was onest adapted, and in an interview I had with Mr. Fechter, in the presence of Mr. Chener, they was the positive incernstanding. I told rechter that we ought to afternate II necessary, in anything that came up, and he readily assented to my suggestion. It was all they de r Wallack, and that is all dight, old boy," and, to confess the truth, I was really inflavoided and struck with admiration for the tellow, he appeared to be the essence of fairness and the very perfection of perfection taelf. If I assign you a part, he said, and you think it is not your forte, you have only to make your wisness known and we will compromise and rearrange to suit your laca and convenience. His whole amountion, he said, was to essent the drains in America, and in this commendable motive I united with him most beartiff."

Our interviews were of the most cordial nature,

Our interviews were of the most cordial nature, and the idea that the man was onsoraputous, jeanous and overbearing was as remote as that of pre-meditated suicide."

"When did you first discover, Mr. Wallack, any breach of faith or symp ome of unfairness on the part of Mr. Fech error Linquired.

"I will test you, aust before the season opened some friends of inine, who had come through hoston from the White Mountains, called on me in New York, and sale that they were surprised to learn that I was not going to ine Globe theatre here.

"I took them that I expected to appear there at the beginning of the season, as I han already intimated to them before, and asked what gave them the impression that the engagement had been annulied."

"Why, said one, 'you told us that you were going

" 'Why,' said one, 'you told us that you were going

BEAR SIR.—I have the morning received your note of the BEAR SIR.—I have the morning received your note of the the report of your "Green's" in regard to me posiers and planaris. The fact is simply this — After our bill boards were politiced, the new mans of the theatre inspress, and repassed in their positions is noter that they should be nited and long those two controls of the theatre inspress, and repassed in their positions in order that they should be nited and long there respects bin, I had posters placed upon them.

THIS THEATRE WILL OPEN SEPT. 5, MR. CHARLES FECUTER,

You certainly are aware that the theare is not intended to be a "man" timater, and it shreeter hope that if you have any frictings other than that your understanding with Mr. Feether and inyself regarding your position here is concerned will be carried out to their fullest intention, that you will imprediately discard them. I am sure you will agree with two that the poster purports nothing to give you cause for complaint, and here is me remark that you, as well as others connected with the thearts, may beard, and undoubting the poster of the tales, sometimes told by these who have to good, and very often by those who would like to circulate oddous stories to associate, by those who would like to circulate oddous stories to associate, and recommend it is all right. If everyone would do so there would be no cause for amograme. I will do my part according to "dituter." Fecher and party actived per Sacardia, has evening, all well. You will undoubtedly hear from him shortly regarding the With kind remarks to you're believe me your size.

You will undoubtedly hear from him shortly regarding the future.

Whi kind regards to your wrie, believe me, yours, showers,

Note in the season, and how long of the beginning of the season, and how long before discord succeeded harmony?

"Everything was apparently satisfactory at the beginning, but very early I began to discover that a petty jealousy was turking in the neart of the mailager. Furthermore, it was plann that he affected to be one who thought be should not only be respected, but feared and obeyed sudder all circumstances. There was that indestributed air about him which seemed to say that I am manager, and I want you all to stand in line with your nats off when I am around.' That may do, you know, in some confirmers, but we actors non't worship or dimary men in that way here."

That may do, you know, it actors quality actors qual't worship ordinary men in that way here."

"Was this his demeanor towards all the attaches of the theatrer" I asked.

"On, yes; universally so when he was there. But it should, periasps, be remarked that he was very sinck and dilatory in the business usually required of a manager. In fact, to use an irish phrase," Mr. Walack remarked, "Fechter was generally consplenous on account of being absent. He was high on his discipline when he came, and what was expected so much of in this particular there was an entire absence of. If he ordered a rehearsal at ten the chances are that he would not be around until iong after mon, and then with growts and scowis more becoming Fechter than a gentleman."

the chances are that he would not be around untiling after noon, and toen with growls and sowis more becoming Fechter than a gentleman."

"Mr. Wallack, now how did did the promise to be a financial success?"

"Well, I can hardly say as to that, Fechter's salary was and is now \$4.000 a week in gold, and with the other extravagant expenses of the place (for Mr. Cheney was bound to have a dist class theatre, even if he lost money, the curtain could not be raised much less than \$900. Now, when you consider that the opening night, when the house was crowded, only yielded about \$1.500, you can answer your question as well as me."

"I suppose, then, Mr. Wallack, you mean to institute that the season has, so far, been a latture, financially as well as me."

"Yes, that is it; but I wish you to further understand that the tailure is not attributable to any lack of foresight or enterprise on the part of Mr. Chenev, I repeat again, and most emphalically, that Fechter's characterisate or caroate weakness to be regarded as the Graat I am was the sole cause of the troubles which I so sincerely deplore."

"The declaration of trouble was the result of a character which Fechter gave me to look over, and presuming upon his desire to componing, as he told me at the time of my engagement, if I did not like any engagement, if I did not like any engagement, if I did not like any engagement, if I did not his easy to approve of, and aniess I stanted it my services were useless and I might consider them at an end that very week. Presuming that the best personal and professional reeing existed, I was sourewhat astonished at this sengular response, and I therefore appealed to Mr. Cheney, whom I only recognized as possessing the authority to discharge me."

"Did Mr. Cheney sustain you or the was placed. He has paid me my satary according to agreement, and I have held myself in realments to serve him, and I do now."

"Did you not go to the theatre the other night to play the Ghoyt in 'Hamiet'."

has paid me my salary according to agreement, and I have held myself in reasimens to serve him, and I do now."

"Did you not go to the theatre the other night to play the chost in "Hamlet?"

"Yes, and I was refused admitished at the stage door oy order of Mr. Cheney. Feether sa d he would not go on the stage it I did, and to prevent an unpleasant and public demonstration. I, of course, did not not say, and the contract, and that I stand ready to do now, as I always have from the beginning."

"Has there ever ocen any attempt to conclinate the differences between you and feether?"

"Oh, yes. Friends of both for its have tried, and I have offered to meet Fechier two-tards of the way, but he would listen to nothing but an acknowledgment of wrong on my part and the humitation or calling at his dressing from and addressing him as manager. This I have refused to do, for I recognize Mr. Cheney only as my employer, and I have told him repeatedly that I would go or stay, just as his interest demanded."

"From the fact, then, that you continue to draw your salary I pressing you expect to appear again before the Globe foothgrids."

"Oh, yes: but it is not likely that such an event will occur until Fechier's restriction takes effect, which is about three works hebre. He has end, you know, that he will never appear on a stage was me."

"Well, Mr. Wallack, it seems we have discussed this great question pretty thoroughly so far as yourself and fechier are concerned. Now, what no you

this great question pretty theroughly so far as your-self and feether are concerned. Now, what do you think of Mr. Cheney or. "I am frank to say that in all transactions he has

"I am frank to say that in all transactions he has acquitted himself as a gentleman, and if all the men in the theatre had been like him the disputing affair which we have been discussing the past had hour never would have taken place."

"Well, I thank you for the information you have furnished so fransity."

"Don't mention it yourself or in behalf of the Herkild, for if I have done a service it has been for the whole world. I have always found the jearnal you represent in ever quarter of the globe."

"Good evening."

"Good evening."

POLITICAL HOTES.

Raphael Semmes prays the suffrages of the citizens of Mobile for t e office of Mayor.

The name of Hon. Richard Hawes, of Bourbon county, is being urged by his many friends in connection with the democratic nomination for Gover-

nor of Kentucky. sembling of a democratic State convention at Austin, Texas, in view of developments that may be made in federal and State legislation affecting the public interests of the State and country,

#### CUBA.

The President's Message in Havana-Opinions of the Press-Discovery of a Conspiracy-The Emancipados. HAVANA, Dec. 13, 1870.

of the 16th and 17th inst., devotes nearly four columns to that nortion of the President's Message referring to Cuba, no part of which is especially com limentary to the distinguished author. In translating the first sentence it makes the President say, "It is not known that the condition of the m surrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress," translating "understood" by the reflective se sabe-is known. It then says:- "At first view it would seem that the President desired to say the least possible concerning the insurrection of Cuba, and had adopted the most laconic form and one the least compromising. It argues, because the President does not know, it does not naturally follow that no change has taken place-which is certainly sensible-and claims that when Congress adjourned on the 15th of July the insurrection was reduced to brigandage on a grand scale and it now exists on a contemptable. It does not say that Spant-h officials and Spanish soldiers are pursuing a course of brigandage in robbing and stealing everything belonging to Cubans engaged or suspected of complicity in the resurrection : it does not speak of their destruction of growing crops and of the humble houses of the people throughout the country, by which women and children are made foodiess and homeless. It does not refer to the orders given Spanish officers to destroy every particle of clothing, leaving women nothing for the demands of modesty, independent of comfort. All this doubtless it considers right; and entertaining as ever the true Spanish idea of a war of extermination, claims that our soldiers have killed 1,500 insurrects and malefactors; that several thousands of persons have presented themselves (it does not add that they were non-combitants); that many bands have lost a greater part of their numbers; that each day they are hiding with more care from the parsant of our troops, and notwinsstanding all their efforts they have inneed to bring their meaning all their efforts they have inneed to bring their meaning all their efforts they have inneed to bring their meaning all their efforts they have inneed to bring their meaning all their efforts they have inneed to bring their meaning all their efforts they have inneed to bring their efforts and floose of hepresentatives are fugitives; that each end is acting on his own account, and all are escaping from the island whenever onportunity offers, which is precisely the situation the Diario pictured a year lago, and will picture a year hence unless some Fower intervenes to put a stop to the baroarian warfare going on in this island.

In reference to the system of arbitrary arrests, &c., mentioned by the President, it says the Spanish authorities at the beginning declared the island in a and malefactors; that several thousands of persons

The Diarto de la Marina of this chy, in its issue

In reference to the system of arbitrary arrests, &c., mentioned by the President, it says the Spanish authorities at the beginning declared the shand in a state of war or slege, and proceeded according to the usages and entoms in similar cases. After caiming that everything was done in accordance with law, it mests that the complaints of native born American citizens have always been promptly attended to, and only when the complainant was formerly a Spanish subject, and there was some reason to doubt the loyalty of his change in citizenship, has there been delay, and then only for the purpose of proper investigation. It argues in a general way that all of the rights guaranteed american citizens by the trenty of 1755 have been respected. It passes over the Lloyd Aspituwall case with a mere reference, having devoted five long articles to that sabject hereforce. It quotes that portion of the Message referring to the probable termination of the positical relations of Europe with the Confinent, and addis-"—This paragrapa is addressed not only to Spain, but to all the European authors, and they may consider whether the word thus spoken by the President may not soon become a lact. Columbus discovered a new world that Europe might bring to it her religion, ideas, customs, sciences, arts, productions, her literature and her complete civilization, peoping it with her recess. The doctrine of Monroe, which to-day the republican President of the finited states, adopts, passing in this with arms and baggage over to the democratic party, desires to undo as lar as possible the great work of the immorfal Columbus. passing in this with artis and baggage over to the democratic party, desires to undo as lar as possible the great work of the immortal Columbus. the democratic party, desires to undo as lar as possible the great work of the immortal columbus. To be completely logical, the supporters of the Monroe doctrine should restore to hearing a lite blood watch she has given to America, and afterwards ask of Neptune that he will agitate the waves, and so not permit the passage of slaps," Which is good, it declines to believe that Cuba will untimately be absorbed by the great republic, and advises Spain to continue in her course of justice, monor and dignity. A letter from Honguin, the 13th, speaks of a consumacy which had been discovered there for the assassination of the Commanding General, the Lieutenant Governor and the Lieutenant Colonel of the Second battathon of Hayrana, garrisoning the place. The outbreak was to take place on the evening of the sil, when a grand ball was given in celeoration of the Assumption, the conspirators being mostly made up of presentages. Most of the buttles were arrested while the ball was in progress, and his will be tried by court-martial. How the plot was discovered has not franspired.

The price paid the hailworlines for the contracting of emancipatos declared free by decree of De Rodas went up from three ounces to ten, and great complaint is made by the Spannaros. Some of the leading officials of the late administration are said to have made large sums.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, is seriously ill at Lexington, with pacumonia.

Edward Burlingame, son of the late Anson Burlingame, is about to enter Columbia College in this

Quite a number of Yale students have signed the temperance pleage which is being circulated in New

It is stated that Colonel P. Moller, of Governor

The Cooperstown (N. Y.) Journal contradicts the report that Mr. Bentley, (dem.) is to contest the seat in the Assembly awarded to J. Lee Tucker (rep.) Perry Fuller, somewhat notorious in connection with the New Orleans sugar frauds, has been dan-g rously ill for two weeks past, but is now recover-ing.

Bev. S. D. Ashley has tendered his resignation as paster of the Second Baptist church of Hopkinton, K. L., and will settle down in Providence as the agent of a life insurance company.

of a life insurance company.

The Boston Herald says that the New Bedford man engaged in the recent knode island prize fight is supposed to be John Comboy, who kept a boxing school in that city hot long ago.

An Onio widow was requested by the aristocratic relatives of the deceased to give a false name when she went out washing so as not to disgrace the family. Such thoughtfulness is touching.

ity. Such thoughtfulness is touching.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) Courter of yesterday makes the amouncement that "the flon. Henry S. Randall feets compelled by the state of his neath to decline being a candidate for the Speakership of the Assembly."

Mrs. Laura Fair, who recently shot and killed A. P. Crittenden on the Oakland boat, and who is now confined in the San Francisco County Jail on a charge of murder, is very low with imflammation of the brain.

the brain.

Judge Thompson, of Davenport, lows, is something of a farmer. He owns twenty-nine 150 acre farms, all of which are situated in two counties. He had 3,500 acres in crops this year—1,500 acres in wheat, the same in barrey and 30 in corn. His income from these farms is estimated at \$22,600.

from these farms is estimated at \$22,000.

Mr. Edwin Bymer, agent of the Providence and New York Steamship Company, who feil of the forward platform of a norse car in Boston on the 18th inst. and struck his head on a stone, sustaining a severe fracture of the skull at the base, was alive at last accounts, but his condition is considered a very critical one. Mr. Bymer was formerly engaged in the newspaper business and has at different times been connected with both the New York and Boston press, as partial proprietor, reporter and correspondent.

the newspaper tuestness and has at different times been connected with both the New York and Bostom press, as partial proprietor, reporter and correspondent.

Through the courtesy of Senator Banks the convention of New York State indiges was made the occasion for a most agreeable gathering at the Albany Glub Bonse on Thesday evening. The affair was quite imprompin, so that the ravitations were not so general as they otherwise would have been. There were present Judges Allen, Peckham, Rapallo and Andrews, of the Court of Appeals; Judges Mullin, Farker, Ingraham, Fotter, Midry, Taicott and Learned, of the Superior Court of Hadfalo; Judge Earbour, of the Superior Court of Hadfalo; Judge Earbour, of the Superior Court of New York; Altorney General Champlain. Ha Rafris, Amaca J. Parker, General Frinkin Townsend, Joan H. Reynouls, Matthew Hale, R. W. Pecaham, Jr. Israel Lawion, Whitam A. Rice, Joan Tracey, Abraham Lansing, John C. Nott, Jacob L. Werner, George Evans, William Lansing and others. The occasion was ene of rare social enjoyment.

List of Americans registered at the Royal Virtoria Botel, Nassay, N. F., but December, 1879.—Mr. Appleton, Mrs. Appleton and chief, Master Appleton, Mrs. Appleton and Chief, Mrs. Sarata Freeman and Canid Miss Marrell, Mr. Loring Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Witham Cochran, Mr. F. Goshum, Mr. A. Hockman, Mr. S. Goshum, Mr. P. Spear, Mrs. Gran and chief, Master Appleton, Mrs. Sarate Freeman and conf. Also Marrell, Mr. Loring Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Witham Cochran, Mr. F. Goshum, Mr. A. Hockman, Mr. Senge, Mrs. G. M. Charles Spear, Mr. F. Spear, Mrs. Gran and chief, Master Knoedler, Miss E. R. Swin, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Cock, Mrs. Serat. P. Cook, Mrs. Science and Mrs. Regions, Mr. Range, Mrs. J. Cook, Mrs. Benneller, Master Knoedler, Miss E. R. Swin, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Science and Knoedler, Miss Earle, William R. Besney, South Carolina; Mr. Garvin, Mr. Garvin, Mr. Science and Son, Peabody, Mass, Mr. Garvin, Mrs. Science, Mrs. Sc

## OUR CIVILIZED INDIANS.

Council of the Tribes of the Indian Territory.

Progress of the Various Tribes in Civiliration-School Houses-Agriculture-Council of All the T.ibes-Proposition of Union-Speeches by Various Parties.

OCMULGER, CHERK NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY. | Dec. 12, 1870.

The last treaties made between the government of the United States and the larger tribes in the Indian Territory, provide for the holding of a general council, to be constituted of delegates selected by each tribe resident in the Territory. The Super tendent of Indian Amurs is, ex-office, President of the Council. Each tribe, however small, is entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for every thousand people or fractional part of a thousand above five hundred. This General Council is clothed with legislative powers upon the following subjects:- "The intercourse and relations of the Indien nations and tribes, and colonies of freedmen resident in the Indian Territory; the arrest and extradition of criminals and offenders escaping from one tribe to another, or into any community of freedmen; the administration of justice between members of different tribes of said Territory and persons other than Indians and members of said ribes and nations, and the common defence and

safety of the nations of said Territory."

The Congress of the United States had failed until its last session to make an appropriation, as provided by treaty, for meeting the expenditure caused by convening the Council. It had, therefore, never met until the 27th of September last, and, as the Southern Superintendency had been descontinued by Presidential order, the whole Indian Territory was annexed to the Central Superintendency, and thus the duty of presiding over the Council devolved apon Superintendent Enoch Hoag. He was directed to convene the Council at Oemuigee, the capital of the Creek or Muscogee nation, on the day just named. The Council continued in session for five days, but as, for several reasons, some of the nations and tribes were not represented, it was concluded to adjourn until the 5th inst., and in the meantime to extend an invitation to the wild tribes in the western part of the Territory to participate by delegations in the proceedings of the Council.

At the present session a larger depends on the roots, we have the content of the At the present session a larger deteration has conrened, representing twelve nations and tribes. Among these are several men of strong mental powers, of good education, and of some experience in legislative matters. To those who have never

Good Spiris.

The Committee on Agriculture have made a deeply interesting report, and although they have not had time to collect accurate statistics upon the subject, yet they have presented abundant evidences of the increasing attention of the people in this direction. The targest farm in the Indian Territory is in the Washing and valley, and embraces a cultivated area of over 2,000 acres. As we passed it a short time ago we were told that the crop of corn it is estimated for the present year at 20,000 bus cis. The innuise exceedingly fertile. It is about weathy miles north of Port Arouezle.

General Farker delivered an interesting address this moving to the Grand Comen. He commenced by giving a history of the causes that induced the government to incorporate in the treaties of 1365 the authority to call the "General Council" now in session. He expanded at considerable length and with great clearness of expression the wishes and appear of the government of the benefit that would result from the deliberations of the present meeting. He said the President and his Cabinet and their true friends in Congress wanted them to form a considerable confederation to the laws of Congress and the Constanton. It was kepted and expected that they would lay the formation of a graed confederation of all the tribus now resident in the Indian ferritory and of those who may hereafter be removed from elsewhere to live among them. This government should be composed excussively of Indians, with a legislative, executive and judicial

department. A delegate should be elected to Comperes, and at the earliest practicable moment a State government should be created and application and the control of the States of the Union. He urged this course as a means of strengthening themse was against take encroachments of white men, who are now pressing upon them from the northeast and south. He spoke of the powerful count mainton of radio and men, tamil speculators and anicon the majoration through the provisions of a territorial form of government. That was proposed at the last assession of Congress, and he admitted that they aimost succeeded, notwithstanding they were opposed by the President, his advisers and their time friends in Congress. This is to be an indiana country—the exclusive home of the indian forever. The form of government proposed was not to interfere with tribal organizations or their inwa and customs. Something must be conceded by all for the general good of all. Committee the general good of all. Committee the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, cuitivate the area and sciences of civilization, encourage and for teryour schools, praduct temperance and virtue among your people, build yourselves neat and constortable homes, apread abroad among yoursives the elements of practical directant and you will receive the aid and encouragement of the powerment, the support and carness sympathy of all good men, and the efforts for selegovernment and progress will become a triumphant success.

The remarks of the honorable Commissioner was bistened to with marked laterest, and seemed to make a deep impression on the most latelicetous and friends speakers in the whole Territory; also by Mr. Latilore and Mr. Porter, expressing the gratification they experenced in meeting with the honorable Commissioner in their own country at the commissioner in thei

#### THE DOCK DEPAR MENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners-The Fiers Remitted and Being Repaired-A Question of Title-Henry Berga Wants to

Sell a Half Interest in a Pier. The Commissioners of the Department of Public Docks he a a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wilson G Bout in the chair

Commissioner Wood put in an appearance as the representative of the Executive Committee, after the minutes of the last meeting had been read, and although he brought with him a most formidable pile of "does" of the parchment kind, every written ine of which he was in duty bound to read, without torgetting to make all the proper stops in every proper place, he quietly took his seat, wearing his usual smire, so "childlike and bland," missioner liunt, who was made to wield the scentre of the head centre of the Board in the absence of Mr. Agnew, took the place of honor at the table, when called to it, with all the grace of a president of a Presidential convention. As for Commissioners Henry and Smith, they were perfeetly "at home" the minute Mr. Wood got up with his bundle of papers to give the Board an idea of

the Executive Committee and had during the week trying to find what petitions received should be

satisfactory minich and been presented for their consideration.

He said under the old law it had been customary to have two panels during the term, consisting of two handred each, and that wan that number the Court had frequently found it impossible to discose of the business which arose, owing to the absence of a large number of the panel summoned. Under the new law there had only been emanabelied for the past ment on a panel of parots, numbering sixty-eight men, for that part of the Superior Court, and they had discosed of the whole business of the form with expedition and satisfaction, notwithstanding the fact that during the past term there had been more cases treed and more testimony taken than in any term for different years past in that court.

In closing this remarks, which he said had been made in order to show the advantages of the new jury law, the court returned his thanks to the jury for the faithful manner in which they had performed their duty.

for the father their duty. MAJOR VON BECK'S ESTATE IN ULSTER COUNTY,—
It has transpired since Major Von Beck's death that
the bulk of his Rondout propert. Was some time
ago deeded to his son George F. Von Beck, Jr., and
his grandson, a son of Morris Von Beck, decated,
who married a daughter of R. D. Du Boss, of this
viblage. The grandson above referred to, who is
now a minor, resides in this viblage with his inaternal grandfather, R. D. Du Boss. The share of the
property to which he will be entitled under this
deed is now worth about \$75,000. Mr. Du Boss will
monthless be chosen the guardian of this child.—
Kingston Gazette.

Micah Faxon, the man who made the first shoe for sale in North Bridgewater, Mass., is hale and Bearty at the age of eighty-live. He began the shoe business sixty-one years ago, making twenty-five pairs of shoes a week, and carrying each month a nundred pairs to Boston. To-day the shoe business of North Bridgewater amounts to several millions annually.